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10/597,862	04/28/2008	Thomas J. Kenney	042933/314689	7260

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EXAMINER
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TAYLOR, BARRY W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2617

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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09/15/2010

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/597,862	<b>Applicant(s)</b> KENNEY, THOMAS J.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Barry W. Taylor	<b>Art Unit</b> 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 July 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 11-26 and 28-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 11-26 and 28-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 August 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Specification*

The amendment to the specification filed 7/6/2010 has been accepted and entered (see amendment dated 7/6/2010, page 2).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9, 11-15, 17-20, 22-24, 26, and 28-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Muthuswamy et al (20040137893 hereinafter Muthuswamy) in view of Kagay, Jr (6,782,251 hereinafter Kagay).

Regarding claim 1. Muthuswamy teaches an apparatus comprising at least one processor and at least one memory storing computer program code, wherein the at least one memory and stored computer program code are configured, with the at least one processor, to cause the apparatus to at least:

receive a remotely originated request to disable the apparatus (abstract, paragraphs 0006-0007, 0022, 0031-0032, 0037);

extract information from the request (abstract, paragraphs 0006-0007, 0022, 0031-0032, 0037);

disable at least one functionality of the apparatus based at least in part on the extracted information (abstract, paragraphs 0006-0007, 0022, 0031-0032, 0037).

Muthuswamy does not explicitly show in an instance in which the extracted information indicates a tracking function is to be activated to facilitate locating the apparatus: determine a tracking function to activate based at least in part on the extracted information, the tracking function being selected based at least in part on one or more of a time that has passed since the apparatus was lost or stolen or a location in which the apparatus was lost or stolen; and activate the determined tracking function.

Kagay teaches an apparatus and method of operating a lost mobile communication device (title, abstract). Kagay teaches using a security module to control security operations of the mobile device (col. 2 line 15 - col. 3 line 6). For example, when a user realizes the mobile device is lost, the user can remotely activate a suspend mode by sending the mobile device a lost communication device message such as SMS, a page, a telephone call, or any other communication useful for communicating that the mobile device has been lost. Kagay teaches (col. 3 line 35 - col. 4 line 16, col. 5 lines 38-52) the security module may also enable an alert sequence (i.e. tracking function) to assist in locating the mobile device if the owner is in a local area (i.e. or a location in which the apparatus was lost or stolen).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the mobile device as taught by Muthuswamy to include the security module as taught by Kagay in order to provide a tracking function that can be remotely activated thereby assisting the user in finding a lost phone in an area local to the user as disclosed by Kagay.

Regarding claim 2. Muthuswamy teaches wherein the at least one memory and stored computer program code are configured, with at least one processor, to cause the apparatus to activate a pre-programmed security feature in response to the request (paragraphs 0006-0007, 0022, 0031-0032, 0037).

Kagay also teaches wherein the at least one memory and stored computer program code are configured, with at least one processor, to cause the apparatus to activate a pre-programmed security feature in response to the request (col. 2 line 15 – col. 3 line 6, col. line 35 - col. 4 line 16, col. 5 lines 38-52).

Regarding claim 3. Muthuswamy disclose that once the device is reported stolen, the memory can be erased (see paragraph 37 and figure 4).

Regarding claim 5. Muthuswamy does not explicitly show using phone call to invoke the request.

Kagay teaches an apparatus and method of operating a lost mobile communication device (title, abstract). Kagay teaches using a security module to control security operations of the mobile device (col. 2 line 15 - col. 3 line 6). For example, when a user realizes the mobile device is lost, the user can **remotely activate a suspend mode by sending the mobile device a lost communication device message such as SMS, a page, a telephone call, or any other communication useful for communicating that the mobile device has been lost.** Kagay teaches (col. 3 line 35 - col. 4 line 16, col. 5 lines 38-52) the security module may also enable an alert sequence (i.e. tracking function) to assist in locating the mobile device if the owner is in a local area (i.e. or a location in which the apparatus was lost or stolen).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the mobile device as taught by Muthuswamy to include the security module as taught by Kagay in order to provide a tracking function that can be remotely activated thereby assisting the user in finding a lost phone in an area local to the user as disclosed by Kagay.

Regarding claim 6. Muthuswamy disclose that the invention can be a wireless communication system or the communication system could use Bluetooth, among other protocols (see paragraph 17).

Regarding claim 7. Muthuswamy disclose that the communication network sends a message to the device to disable it (see paragraph 37).

Kagay also teaches the communication network sends the request to the lost mobile phone (col. 2 line 15 – col. 3 line 6, col. 3 line 35 - col. 4 line 16, col. 5 lines 38-52).

Regarding claim 9. Muthuswamy disclose that the device is locked, the memory is erased, and optionally, hardware can be disabled (see paragraphs 0006-0007, 0037 and figure 4).

Kagay also teaches the mobile device can be locked (col. 3 lines 1-6, col. 4 lines 1-17).

Regarding claim 11. Kagay teaches wherein the determined tracking function component employs one or more of a global positioning system, a homing beacon and an **audio alarm** (col. 3 line 35 - col. 4 line 16, col. 5 lines 38-52).

Regarding claim 12. Muthuswamy disclose that the information is transferred from the stolen device to the backup server (see paragraph 37 and figure 4).

Regarding claim 13. Muthuswamy disclose that the user can call the service provider or the carrier operating the communication system to report that the communication device is stolen (see paragraph 37).

Regarding claim 14. Muthuswamy disclose that the communication device can be a mobile cellular telephone, a personal digital assistant or a laptop computer among other electronic devices (see paragraph 18).

Regarding claim 15. Method claim 15 is rejected for the same reason as apparatus claim 1 since the recited apparatus would perform the claimed method.

Regarding claim 17. Muthuswamy does not show locating the mobile device using the tracking function after the tracking function has been activated by the mobile device in response to the disable signal.

Kagay teaches an apparatus and method of operating a lost mobile communication device (title, abstract). Kagay teaches using a security module to control security operations of the mobile device (col. 2 line 15 - col. 3 line 6). For example, when a user realizes the mobile device is lost, the user can remotely activate a suspend mode by sending the mobile device a lost communication device message such as SMS, a page, a telephone call, or any other communication useful for communicating that the mobile device has been lost. Kagay teaches (col. 3 line 35 - col. 4 line 16, col. 5 lines 38-52) the security module may also enable an alert sequence

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(i.e. tracking function) to assist in locating the mobile device if the owner is in a local area (i.e. or a location in which the apparatus was lost or stolen).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the mobile device as taught by Muthuswamy to include the security module as taught by Kagay in order to provide a tracking function that can be remotely activated thereby assisting the user in finding a lost phone in an area local to the user as disclosed by Kagay.

Regarding claim 18. Muthuswamy disclose that the invention can be a wireless communication system or the communication system could use Bluetooth, among other protocols (see paragraph 17), which reads on the claimed, "broadcasting the signal via at least one of an IS2000, a CDMA, a TCDMA, a WCDMA, a TDMA, a FDMA, a GSM, a PCS, a Bluetooth, a Wi-Fi, a Cellular and a GPS protocol."

Regarding claim 19. Muthuswamy disclose that the communication device includes the security application 165 that processes security messages received and can be programmed into the communication device. The security application initiates the complete erasure of the information memory (see paragraphs 31-32).

Kagay also teaches wherein the disable signal comprises information configured to cause the mobile device to disable at least one functionality via at least one of the mobile device's internal security features (abstract, col. 2 line 43 - col. 3 line 6, col. 3 line 7 - col. 3 line 60, col. 3 line 61 - col. 4 line 51).



Regarding claim 20. Muthuswamy disclose that the device is locked, the memory is erased, and optionally, hardware can be disabled (see paragraph 37 and figure 4).

Kagay also teaches security module can lock out use of personal features like a phonebook, a datebook, a web browser, and any other features that can or should be locked out if the mobile device is lost (col. 3 lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 22. Muthuswamy disclose that the communication device can be a mobile cellular telephone, a personal digital assistant or a laptop computer among other electronic devices (see paragraph 18).

Kagay also teaches the communication device can be portable phone or notebook computer or pagers or personal digital assistants or laptop or the like (col. 1 lines 15-37).

Regarding claim 23. Muthuswamy disclose that the user can call the service provider or the carrier operating the communication system to report that the communication device is stolen (see paragraph 37).

Regarding claim 24. Method claim 24 is rejected for the same reason as apparatus claim 1 since the recited apparatus would perform the claimed method.

Regarding claim 26. Muthuswamy et al disclose that the operations are performed via security notifications (see paragraph 32).

Kagay also teaches wherein the signal is embedded in a signaling protocol of a wireless network (col. 2 lines 49-67).

Regarding claim 28. Muthuswamy teaches an apparatus comprising at least one processor and at least one memory storing computer program code, wherein the at least one memory and stored computer program code are configured, with the at least one processor, to cause the apparatus to at least:

receive a request to disable at least one functionality of a mobile device  
(abstract, paragraphs 0006-0007, 0022, 0031-0032, 0037);

determine a tracking function to activate on the mobile device, the tracking function being selected based at least in part on one or more of a time that has passed since the mobile device was lost or stolen or a location in which the mobile device was lost or stolen; and

cause a disable signal to be broadcast to the mobile device, the disable signal comprising information configured to cause the mobile device to disable at least one functionality and activate the determined tracking function responsive to the disable signal (abstract, paragraphs 0006-0007, 0022, 0031-0032, 0037).

Muthuswamy does not show determine a tracking function to activate on the mobile device, the tracking function being selected based at least in part on one or more of a time that has passed since the mobile device was lost or stolen or a location in which the mobile device was lost or stolen.

Kagay teaches an apparatus and method of operating a lost mobile communication device (title, abstract). Kagay teaches using a security module to control security operations of the mobile device (col. 2 line 15 - col. 3 line 6). For example, when a user realizes the mobile device is lost, the user can remotely activate

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a suspend mode by sending the mobile device a lost communication device message such as SMS, a page, a telephone call, or any other communication useful for communicating that the mobile device has been lost. Kagay teaches (col. 3 line 35 - col. 4 line 16, col. 5 lines 38-52) the security module may also enable an alert sequence (i.e. tracking function) to assist in locating the mobile device if the owner is in a local area (i.e. or a location in which the apparatus was lost or stolen).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the mobile device as taught by Muthuswamy to include the security module as taught by Kagay in order to provide a tracking function that can be remotely activated thereby assisting the user in finding a lost phone in an area local to the user as disclosed by Kagay.

Regarding claim 29. Muthuswamy does not show wherein the at least one memory and stored computer program code are configured, with the at least one processor, to cause the apparatus to locate the mobile device by using the tracking function after the tracking function has been activated by the mobile device responsive to the disable signal.

Kagay teaches an apparatus and method of operating a lost mobile communication device (title, abstract). Kagay teaches using a security module to control security operations of the mobile device (col. 2 line 15 - col. 3 line 6). For example, when a user realizes the mobile device is lost, the user can remotely activate a suspend mode by sending the mobile device a lost communication device message such as SMS, a page, a telephone call, or any other communication useful for

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communicating that the mobile device has been lost. Kagay teaches (col. 3 line 35 - col. 4 line 16, col. 5 lines 38-52) the security module may also enable an alert sequence (i.e. tracking function) to assist in locating the mobile device if the owner is in a local area (i.e. or a location in which the apparatus was lost or stolen).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the mobile device as taught by Muthuswamy to include the security module as taught by Kagay in order to provide a tracking function that can be remotely activated thereby assisting the user in finding a lost phone in an area local to the user as disclosed by Kagay.

Regarding claim 30. Muthuswamy does not show wherein determining a tracking function comprises using a processor to determine the tracking function.

Kagay teaches an apparatus and method of operating a lost mobile communication device (title, abstract). Kagay teaches using a security module to control security operations of the mobile device (col. 2 line 15 - col. 3 line 6). For example, when a user realizes the mobile device is lost, the user can remotely activate a suspend mode by sending the mobile device a lost communication device message such as SMS, a page, a telephone call, or any other communication useful for communicating that the mobile device has been lost. Kagay teaches (col. 3 line 35 - col. 4 line 16, col. 5 lines 38-52) the security module may also enable an alert sequence (i.e. tracking function) to assist in locating the mobile device if the owner is in a local area (i.e. or a location in which the apparatus was lost or stolen). **Kagay teaches tracking function comprises using a processor to determine the tracking function**

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**(see figure 1 wherein controller comprises security module used for the tracking function).**

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the mobile device as taught by Muthuswamy to include the security module as taught by Kagay in order to provide a tracking function that can be remotely activated thereby assisting the user in finding a lost phone in an area local to the user as disclosed by Kagay.

Regarding claim 31. Muthuswamy teaches wherein extracting information from the disable signal comprises using a processor to extract information from the disable signal (paragraphs 0006-0007, 0022, 0024-0033, 0037).

Kagay also teaches wherein extracting information from the disable signal comprises using a processor to extract information from the disable signal (col. 2 lines 15-67, col. 3 lines 35-60, col. 5 lines 38-53).

2. Claims 4 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Muthuswamy et al (20040137893 hereinafter Muthuswamy) in view of Kagay, Jr (6,782,251 hereinafter Kagay) further in view of Adams et al (7,103,367 hereinafter Adams).

Regarding claim 4. Muthuswamy disclose the request may be transmitted via a phone call (see paragraph 37).

However, Muthuswamy in view of Kagay do not expressly disclose it is verified based on a caller identification.

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Adams teaches a method and system for locating misplaced mobile station and preventing its unauthorized use (abstract, col. 3 lines 17-55, col. 4 lines 1-12). Adams teaches user can call the lost mobile phone with another phone wherein the mobile phone will recognize the call is from a special number thereby allowing the owner of the phone the ability to find a misplaced phone (col. 4 lines 13-46, col. 9 lines 4-44, col. 9 lines 60-67, col. 10 lines 1-21, col. 10 lines 31-42). Adam also teaches the owner of the misplaced mobile phone can send a text message to the lost phone (col. 4 lines 20-28, col. 6 line 65 - col. 7 line 24, col. 8 lines 1-12, col. 8 lines 40-65, col. 9 lines 4-44, col. 9 lines 60-67, col. 10 lines 1-21, col. 10 lines 31-42).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of Muthuswamy in view of Kagay to program a mobile phone to recognize a call from a special number as taught by Adams in order to provide a means for helping a user find a misplaced mobile station as disclosed by Adams.

Regarding claim 16. Muthuswamy in view of Kagay do not expressly disclose authenticating the request with a mobile device owner.

Adams teaches a method and system for locating misplaced mobile station and preventing its unauthorized use (abstract, col. 3 lines 17-55, col. 4 lines 1-12). Adams teaches user can call the lost mobile phone with another phone wherein the mobile phone will recognize the call is from a special number thereby allowing the owner of the phone the ability to find a misplaced phone (col. 4 lines 13-46, col. 9 lines 4-44, col. 9 lines 60-67, col. 10 lines 1-21, col. 10 lines 31-42). Adam also teaches the owner of the misplaced mobile phone can send a text message to the lost phone (col. 4 lines 20-28,

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col. 6 line 65 - col. 7 line 24, col. 8 lines 1-12, col. 8 lines 40-65, col. 9 lines 4-44, col. 9 lines 60-67, col. 10 lines 1-21, col. 10 lines 31-42). Adams teaches some form of account number, full or partial social security number, or a special personal identification number can be used to authenticate the user in order to avoid possible abuse of the system (col. 8 lines 59-65).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of Muthuswamy in view of Kagay to use some form of authentication as taught by Adams in order to authenticate the owner of a lost phone thereby avoiding possible abuse of the system as disclosed by Adams.

3. Claims 8, 21, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Muthuswamy et al (20040137893 hereinafter Muthuswamy) in view of Kagay, Jr (6,782,251 hereinafter Kagay) further in view of Hayatake et al (US005734978A hereinafter Hayatake).

Regarding claim 8, Muthuswamy in view of Kagay do not disclose a return signal to verify access to the mobile device memory has been limited.

In a similar field of endeavor, Hayatake et al disclose a system where after destroying the data in the phone, the control section transmits a destruction end signal to the telephone informing the user of the destruction (see column 5, lines 5-15 and figure 2B).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Muthuswamy in view of Kagay with Hayatake to include the above destruction confirmation signal so that the legal owner of the stolen mobile

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telephone can confirm that the mobile telephone has been made unavailable as suggested by Hayatake et al (see column 5, lines 5-15).

Regarding claim 21. Muthuswamy in view of Kagay fails to expressly disclose that the request to disable access to the device is transmitted upon an unauthorized use.

In a similar field of endeavor, Hayatake disclose a system where the request to disable the phone is repeated, and can only function when the cell phone is turned on and is registered (see column 6, line 66 - column 7, line 23), which reads on the claimed, "the request to disable access at least one functionality of the device is transmitted in response to an unauthorized use of the mobile phone," wherein turning the stolen cell phone on reads on unauthorized use.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Muthuswamy in view of Kagay with Hayatake to include the above transmission of the request when the cell phone is on in order to ensure that the request is received.

Regarding claim 25. Muthuswamy in view of Kagay fail to disclose a return signal that indicates the functionality of the device has been disabled.

In a similar field of endeavor, Hayatake disclose a system where after destroying the data in the phone, the control section transmits a destruction end signal to the telephone informing the user of the destruction (see column 5, lines 5-15 and figure 2B).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Muthuswamy in view of Kagay with Hayatake to include the



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above destruction confirmation signal so that the legal owner of the stolen mobile telephone can confirm that the mobile telephone has been made unavailable as suggested by Hayatake et al (see column 5, lines 5-15).

### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-9, 11-26, 28-31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

---(2003/0065934) Angelo et al is considered pertinent for receiving a remotely originated request to disable a remote wireless device wherein extracted information causes at least one function of the device to be disabled and in an instance in which the extracted information indicates a tracking function (see GPS item 212 in figure 2) to be activated to facilitate locating the wireless device based at least on part on the extracted information, the tracking function being selected based at least on part on one or more of a time that has passed since the apparatus was lost or stolen or a location in which the wireless device was lost or stolen and activate the determined tracking function (see paragraphs 0011, 0022, 0023, 0024, 0026, 0040 wherein remote disable request is used to disable certain functions or the remote disable request is used to trigger GPS information). Angelo also authenticates the person reporting the missing device (paragraphs 0012-0013). Angelo teaches the destructive action can be preprogrammed into the wireless device or specified in the security message (paragraph 0021). Angelo

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also teaches the wireless device returns a signal to verify the at least one functionality of the wireless device has been disabled (paragraph 0034).

---(6,813,498) Durga et al also teaches transmitting a remote disable signal to a lost or stolen mobile phone (abstract, col. 1 lines 35-42, col. 2 lines 8-25, col. 4 line 17 - col. 5 line 67, col. 9 lines 18-40) wherein determine the tracking function (i.e. GPS) based at least in part on the extracted information, the tracking function being selected based at least in part on **one or more of a time that has passed** since the apparatus was lost or stolen **or a location** in which the apparatus was lost or stolen (**see col. 9 lines 41-63 wherein as the location of the missing mobile unit may change over time, steps 440, 450 and 455 may be repeated**).

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Barry W. Taylor, telephone number (571) 272-7509, who is available Monday-Thursday, 6:30am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kent Chang, can be reached at (571) 272-7667. The central facsimile phone number for this group is **571-273-8300**.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group 2600 receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600, the 2600 Customer Service telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

**Centralized Delivery Policy:** For patent related correspondence, hand carry deliveries must be made to the Customer Service Window (now located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), and facsimile transmissions must be sent to the central fax number **(571-273-8300)**.

/Barry W Taylor/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2617